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## ABERRANT SPECIES OF NEW JERSEY LEPIDOPTERA

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All specimens are somewhat enlarged.

Explanation of figure:

Top row: The first two aberrant *Satyrium acadica acadica* (Edwards) were caught by the author in northern New Jersey near Colesville on July 9, 1965. Both males differ from normal because the markings on the underside of the secondaries are cream white instead of orange. The third male was collected by F. Rutkowski at the same place on July 8, 1966, with the aberrant markings yellow. Spots on top of secondaries are much reduced and are pale yellow.

Second row: The first specimen, *Satyrium calanus falacer* ab. "heathii" (Fletcher) was collected by F. Rutkowski on milkweed at Lakehurst, N.J. on July 4, 1967. The second specimen is an aberration of *S. c. falacer* (Godart) also collected at Lakehurst by F. Rutkowski on June 29, 1968. The third specimen is a small aberration of *Callophrys hesseli* (Rawson & Ziegler) of the second brood, collected at Lakehurst, N.J. on Aug. 2, 1951.

Third row: This large specimen of *Catocala praeclara* Grote & Robinson emerged on June 15, 1962. Its parent had been caught in northern New Jersey. When fresh, the specimen figured was almost all green. It measures 4.8 cm. while all the other *C. praeclara* in my collection measure 4.1 cm. Never having been able to rear *C. praeclara* or *Crataegus* (given as the food plant by Mayfield in Forbes 1954, p. 336), I was able to rear this specimen on wild cherry. It was the only one as all the other larvae died. Though I don't believe that wild cherry is the right food plant for this insect, it is amazing that only one larva produced such a large adult.

### LITERATURE CITED

- FORBES, W. T. M. 1954. Lepidoptera of New York and neighboring states. Noctuidae. Part III. Cornell Agricultural Experiment Station Memoir 329.

